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BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, FEB. 12, 1889.

THE INTERESTS OF AGRICULTURE.

As many of the legislatures of the states of this union are now in session, it appears to us that the occasion is a proper one to address some remarks to these several bodies, upon the subject matters which concern the interests of Agriculture. It is admitted upon all hands, that *agriculture* lies at the bottom, and forms the basis of every other branch of human industry. Without it, human societies could not exist in their civilized capacities—without it, the results of the arts and sciences would be valueless—and without it, the triumphs of mind over matter would be deprived of their noblest incentives to action; for man in a state of nature looks not beyond the pleasures of the chase, or the mere gratification of his animal desires, passions and wants. It was the products of *agriculture* which, by creating the necessity for, gave birth to, commerce, and ultimately led to the development of those higher powers of man's intellect, the evidences of which are to be found in all civilized communities, and which stand forth in bold relief, as so many trophies of his greatness—so many monuments of his ingenuity. The institution of commercial marines grew out of the necessities which existed for mediums of conveyance for the surplus products of the land from one people to another; so also, do roads, rail-roads, canals and steamboats, owe their creations mainly to the demands which the surplus products of the soil made for the means of transportation between extreme points of the same country, and between different nations. Indeed, were we to trace the effects produced by agricultural industry to their causes, we might claim for it the honor of being the parent of all those improvements in governments, which elevate man in civilized communities so far above the rank he occupies as a tenant of the woods.

Claiming then, as we do, for *agriculture*, a station so pre-eminent, it must be considered a mat-

ter of profound surprise, that governments, and especially in this country, have done so little to promote its interests. This surprise, however, will cease when the unobtrusive character of agriculturists are considered, and the difficulty of obtaining any thing like justice from rulers, unless it be backed by importunate demands. *Public opinion*, which is not unfrequently *manufactured*, must be made to appear to demand the adoption of a project before it can be expected to find even the least favor with bodies, which, in their search after *popularity*, sometimes lose sight of the *true interests* of communities. Is a measure *popular*? is, unfortunately, the question too often sought to be solved by the politician, while the more becoming ones—is it expedient?—is it politic?—is it proper? are forgotten, or overlooked in the scramble for *popularity*—for that pseudo popularity, which like the snail never dreams of emerging beyond the reach of its own slime—which turns a deaf ear to the dictates of conscience—which denies to judgment the influence so justly its due, and bows in inglorious submission to the dicta of unchastened passions, and unhallowed prejudices, regardless of the inflictions they may impose upon, or the prosperity and happiness they may deny to posterity. These remarks are not directed against any particular individuals, parties, or nations; but apply equally to all; nor are their applicability confined to the present time; for it is a melancholy truth, that the same state of things have existed since the earliest periods of history, as is attested by the fall of empires and the destruction of republics. To the predominance over the minds of men of those disastrous influences, may we ascribe the *butcheries* which so stain the annals of France, and make the patriot blush when he reflects that by such means her revolution was achieved. Greece and Rome, too, once so renowned for being the seats of the arts and sciences, and for their republics—whose names are so dear to genius and to liberty—by succumbing to popular impulses, became despoiled of their greatness and splendor, and furnish at the present day the most melancholy contrasts of what they once were. England, also, in many periods of her history, affords the unerring evidence of the prevalence of the same blighting spirit; nor was it con-

fined to the arenas of pot-house politicians; but found its way into the senate house—into the very temple of legislation. Many of our readers will recollect the beautiful definition which Lord Mansfield gave of *popularity*, and the withering parallel he drew between the *popularity* which should be the object of the patriot's ambition, and that which was the idol of the demagogue. It is to be found in the speech of that enlightened statesman and profound jurist, delivered in the House of Lords in 1770, on the bill for the further preventing the delays of justice, by reason of the privileges of parliament. Upon that occasion, he stood forth the champion of the people's rights, and called down upon him the imputation of being running the race of popularity—an imputation, which being unjust, aroused his indignation, and was thus repelled by him:

"I come now to speak upon what, indeed, I would have gladly avoided, had I not been particularly pointed at, for the part I have taken in this bill. It has been said by a noble Lord on my left hand, that I likewise am running the race of popularity. If the noble Lord means by popularity, that applause bestowed by after ages, on good and virtuous actions, I have long been struggling in that race; to what purpose, all-trying time can alone determine; but if the noble Lord means that mushroom popularity, that is raised without merit, and lost without a crime, he is much mistaken in his opinion. I defy the noble Lord to point out a single action of my life, where the popularity of the times ever had the smallest influence on my determinations. I thank God, I have a more permanent and steady rule for my conduct, the dictates of my own heart. Those that have foregone that pleasing adviser, and given up the mind to be the slave of every popular impulse, I sincerely pity; I pity them still more, if their vanity lead them to mistake the shouts of a mob, for the trumpet of fame. Experience might inform them, that many who have been saluted with the huzzas of a crowd one day, have received their execrations the next; and many who, by the popularity of their times, have been held up as spotless patriots, have nevertheless appeared upon the historian's page, when truth has triumphed over delusion, the assassins of liberty. Why, then, the noble Lord can think I am ambitious of *present popularity*, that *echo of folly*, and *shadow of renown*, I am at a loss to determine."

Can any intelligent statesman, whose object is his country's good, read this withering parallel, without feeling his pulse quicken—without having his disgust excited, while he contemplates the

doings of the mere time-serving politician? Can he behold with composure the flimsy pretensions, the shallow professions of those, who with the cry of love for the people on their lips, omit the performance of any thing calculated to confer solid and lasting benefits upon them? We think not,—and we call upon all who are charged with legislative trusts, to come together as patriots, forgetful of the ties of party, and act for their country; for that country which in all time to come is to be the shield and support of themselves and posterity—by thus acting they will earn for themselves a monument more durable than marble, for it will be the undying gratitude of a free and generous people.

We will now turn our attention to those measures, which we think ought to be done to advance the interests of husbandry.

1. PATTERN SCHOOLS.

Each state should institute one or more *pattern schools*, wherein the science and practice of agriculture, in all its branches and pursuits, should be taught, and without entering into details at this time, we think such establishments could be supported without burthening the respective treasuries of the several states with any thing but the first outlay.

2. PROTECTIVE LAWS.

In most of the states the farmer and planter is left without any adequate protection to his growing crops, orchards or forests. Indeed, as the law now stands, it not only serves to shield the dishonest from punishment, but acts as a positive incentive to him to perpetrate his villainies. This may appear a round declaration—a broad assertion—but startling as it may be, it is nevertheless, unfortunately true. How stands the law? Why, as the law stands, in a large majority of the states, it is not a criminal offence for any one to go into another's corn-field, and if he so please, to pull and carry off all the corn he may find on the standing stalks; if he finds the stalks standing in the earth in their growing position, he commits no legal crime, though he carry the entire crop off, provided he can do so, after pulling off the ears without leaving the premises. If, however, after pulling the ears, he should quit the premises, and return to carry off his spoils, then the *taking away* is a crime for which he may be prosecuted, and if found guilty, be punished as a *felon*. But if he be caught in the act of pulling with the intention of carrying away, without having left the premises from the beginning of his unholy work, it is not an act of felony, but a mere *trespass*, and the same is only subject to an action of damages. Again there

is another *fiction* of the law. If the owner of the corn shall have cut up his cornstalks by the roots, and they are carried off, because they were no longer attached to the freehold, it is a felony to take them away. These are *distinctions*, so finely attenuated, that we confess we cannot perceive the propriety of their differences. What does it matter in a pecuniary point of view to the honest farmer, who may have labored from spring till fall in the culture of his corn, whether he be deprived of the fruits of his labor *after* or *before* he had pulled the ears of corn from off the stalks? Nothing; the loss to him is equally great, and the *moral enormity* of the crime is the same in both cases; the *intention* to do wrong being alike present in each.

We know an instance in which an unhappy wife and mother was sent to the penitentiary for stealing a few mackerel to appease the hunger of her children, her husband being in gaol for *debt*. She had first asked for them on credit, and being denied, seized the opportunity afforded by a crowded shop to steal them, and being detected in the act, was arrested, tried, and punished as before stated. We do not wish to plead as her apologist; for we hold it, that there are no circumstances that can occur that will justify acts of theft—the right of property should be held inviolate, and all infractions punished. But we would respectfully ask, is there any *equality of justice* in that code of criminal law, which almost justifies a ruffian *man*, in taking from the industrious, the fruits of their labor, and consigns a friendless mother to a loathsome and ignominious prison, for taking less than fifty cents worth of fish to save her children from starvation?

Again, if a dishonest and irresponsible wretch should be pleased, he may employ some forty or fifty hands; go into a farmer's forest and cut down and carry off the wood from hundreds of acres, and if he cuts down no more than he carries off each day, the only offence he commits, is a *trespass*—and how let us ask, is redress to be obtained from a being so lost to all sense of shame as the one in question? Let the *sufferer* bring his action, and the *trespasser* will laugh at his folly, besides putting him in for the costs, and thus will the ends of justice be frustrated. Let it not be said that the case cited is an *extreme one*; for it is one which did occur in this very neighborhood only a few years ago. We have before stated the case, but will recur to it, with a view of sustaining our position.

The late Mr. Daniel Carroll of Duddington, of Washington, owned in the immediate vicinity

of the southwestern limits of our city, seven hundred acres of woodland. It was, we think, in the winter of 1829 and '30, when we heard that a number of lawless men were engaged in cutting down the wood and bringing it to town for sale, not only without leave, but that they had absolutely driven off the agent, and defied his authority. At that time we were engaged in conducting a daily paper, and feeling indignant that such outrages should be permitted almost in our midst, we prepared and published a paragraph suited to the occasion, singling out, without naming him, one of the parties, who we understood had *forty* woodcutters and carters engaged in this unrighteous work—though there was no name given, the graphic description was sufficiently faithful to reach the sense of identity of the guilty wretch, and as we expected he would, he paid us a visit. We were sitting alone in the office between 12 and 1 o'clock on the night following the appearance of the paragraph, when the employer and one of his hands, as we supposed, came in, and the following scene ensued.

The wood stealer, [in a loud and angry tone.] "I understand you have got an attack in your paper of this morning against me."

Handing him the *file*, and pointing out the paragraph to which we knew he alluded, we observed,

"This is the *paragraph*, which I presume you mean, and if you are the scoundrel who has been stealing Mr. Carroll's wood, it was written for, and does allude to you."

He very coolly read the paragraph, and observed—"I thought I would call and see it," and then as coolly walked off.

The consequences of the vitiating tendency of the law, proved fatal to Mr. Carroll's interests; for in despite of all he could do through his agent, these wretches continued to cut down his wood, and absolutely carried off in open day light, thousands of cords; and as for redress, that was out of the question. We ask the enlightened and virtuous of the land, whether the law should be left in this disgraceful condition? Is it not humiliating to the pride of America, that her criminal law, instead of providing for the protection of the property of her citizens, and the punishment of offenders, should furnish an invitation, in the first instance, to the perpetration of crime, and secondly, erects a panoply of protection around the wrong doer.

We are happy to perceive that the subject is about to be brought before the legislature of Maryland, in a *partial* form, by the friends of the Silk

culture, who we learn will ask for an amendment of the law, so as to make the taking up and carrying away of the Mulberry tree, an offence punishable as *felony*. We shall be gratified to see even this wholesome amendment made; but viewing the law not only defective, but pernicious and demoralizing in its tendencies, as it now stands, we should rather see a *general* cure of the evil. All *forests, growing crops* of all kinds, *orchards* and *garden vegetables*, should each and all receive the protection of the law, and the taking away of each, or any, should be made a *criminal offence*, punishable either as a *felony*, or *misdemeanor*, and be visited with fine and imprisonment.

At this incipient stage of the silk culture, the interests of the country require that all possible encouragement be given to the patriotic individuals who may engage in it, and from the experience of the last season, it is especially proper that *depredations* upon the *Multicaulis* and other Mulberry trees, be severely punished; for so reckless of consequences—so bold and daring did they get, that they besieged the guards appointed by one gentleman in the vicinity of this city, and only let fall their booty after an exchange of shots.—When things have arrived at such a pass, we think it behooves the guardians of the morals of the community to apply a remedy. If men were as they ought to be, harsh or restrictive measures would be unnecessary; but as the exigences and condition of society are the criteria by which lawgivers should act and judge, it is their business to legislate against the prevention and punishment of existing evils. The citizen should be protected in his property, and every effort to deprive him of it by violence or fraud, ought to be punished; no *toleration* of, much less *invitation* to, the perpetration of crime, should longer stain the criminal jurisprudence of our country. If the idle, the dissolute and the dishonest, are longer permitted to prey upon the honest and industrious, enterprise will be deprived of its greatest inducement to exertion, and the march of improvement will be arrested in its beneficent course.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

It appears to us that each state who have not already done so, should pass some general law for the encouragement of the formation of Agricultural Societies. Massachusetts, with a foresight and patriotism worthy of all praise, has already led the way in this generous work. She some years since passed a law authorizing the officers of any Agricultural Society which might thereafter be organized, or which might at the time

be in existence, to draw upon the Treasury of the State for a sum equal in amount to whatever should be raised by the individual contributions of members of such associations, which said joint amounts were to be distributed in premiums.—The beneficial effects of this law are to be seen in every direction throughout that State, in the increased attention of her husbandmen to the pursuits of agriculture—in the increased products of their farms, and in the greatly improved condition of the soil.

PREMIUMS.

It is known to every farmer and planter, that the *Hessian Fly*, *Chinch Bug*, the *Grub Worm*, the *Cut Worm*, *Turnip Fly*, or *Flea*, the *Grasshopper*, and various other species of the insect tribe, annually prey upon and destroy large portions of the products of the earth, and produce great inconvenience and loss to the agricultural community, and that as yet no efficient preventive or remedial means have been discovered. So great indeed have the devastations of the *Hessian Fly* been known to be sometimes, as to lessen the yield of the wheat crop fully one-third; nor have the injuries of the other enumerated *enemies* to agricultural industry been much less fatal. When such is the case, it would seem reasonable that the citizen has a right to look to the State to offer such premiums, as will, by their amounts, make it an object with men of science to devote their time to the discovery of some means, which will preserve the husbandman from attacks of such insidious and destructive foes. Individuals, in our country, have not the pecuniary ability to set on foot such researches as are calculated to produce the desired end, and therefore, as the wealth of States consists in the productive resources of the citizens, it behoves them to extend that aid, which it must be obvious is beyond the reach of individuals.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO THE SILK CULTURE.

Upon this head of the subjects upon which it has been our purpose to dwell, we would ask to be indulged with some freedom of remark, as it is one near and dear to our heart. In its behalf we have long labored with a singleness of purpose and a zeal which *adverse fortune* could not repress, and it is not a little grateful to our feelings to find that the tide of *popularity* has begun at last to set so strongly in its favor, as to promise the *barque* a safe voyage over the shoals and quicksands that heretofore presented obstacles, which threatened destruction ere she should reach her destined haven.

The American people may be said to be but

just now, as it were, entering upon the *silk culture in earnest*; for although as early in our colonial history as 1623, King James I. took a very lively interest to introduce it into this country, and did succeed to a certain extent; still there have always been impediments in the way of its extensive spread. In the year we have named, having been convinced that, owing to the humidity of the climate of England, it never could profitably succeed there, that monarch, with the most laudable intentions, animated with the desire of encouraging the raising of Silk in his American colonies, sent out a quantity of silk worm eggs and Mulberry trees to Virginia, together with directions, so as to enlighten the inhabitants upon the mode of managing the worms. And to further his object, the Earl of Southampton, was instructed to encourage the cultivation of silk in the Colonies in preference to *tobacco*. Carrying out these views, and in obedience to instructions received from the Earl of Southampton, in the same year, we find the Colonial Assembly of Virginia, enacted a law compelling the inhabitants to plant a given number of trees. In 1656, they went still farther, and after describing the culture of silk as the most profitable commodity for the country, a penalty of three pounds of tobacco was imposed upon every planter who should fail to plant at least ten Mulberry trees for every hundred of acres of land in his possession; premiums were subsequently given, and some progress made in the business; but the *failure* is thus accounted for by Joshua Gee, an intelligent writer, who published a work upon "*the trade and navigation of Great Britain*" in 1760. After narrating the means taken by James I. to introduce the silk culture, he observes, in substance, that after some small progress had been made in Virginia, and the home government were of opinion that they had engaged the planters to begin the culture, instead of promoting it heartily, and sending able and skilful persons to direct the then new undertaking, they threw the whole responsibility, labor and expense, upon the planters, and the noble design was permitted to fall through for want of that paternal care so much needed, and which the colonists had every right to believe, from the early zeal manifested, would have been accorded to them.

Though the great object of the mother country was, by its own want of good faith, defeated, still more or less silk has been made here annually from that period to this, and the germs of the culture preserved through every vicissitude of fortune through which our country has passed.—

But within the last few years a new and abiding zeal has been unfolded, and men in every walk of life, are willing and anxious to lend a helping hand. Here we find a practical man unbending all the energies of his mind and body—there a capitalist unlocking his strong box to furnish the means—and such men are to be found in all the avocations of man; the hardy tiller of the soil, the industrious mechanic, the enterprising merchant, the members of the learned professions, lawyers and doctors, and the holy fathers of the church, are each and all vying with the other to advance this noble and thrice holy work—all animated by the same generous impulse. When we find then, the whole community as it were, pressing forward, with intelligent zeal and patriotic ardor, to establish a branch of industry, which, above all others, they believe best calculated to promote the happiness of the poor, improve the pecuniary condition of the rich, and add to the national wealth, it seems to us but reasonable that the State governments should yield to the general wishes of the people, and grant the aid which is asked for. *Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware*, have already granted bounties on the raising of cocoons and the reeling of raw silk, and their citizens will continue to derive lasting benefits from them. What remains to be done is, that the other states in the Union should follow the noble examples here set them.

An application, we learn, is now pending before the legislature of this State, for the granting of similar bounties to such of her citizens as may engage in the business, for a limited number of years; and from the very favorable accounts we have heard of the high order of talents in the present legislature, we feel certain the application will prevail. There are numerous reasons why Maryland above almost every other State, should come forward in support of the culture of silk; and it shall be our purpose to enumerate a few of them.

1. There is no state in the Union whose soil and climate are more congenial, or better adapted to the growth of the mulberry, the healthful rearing of the worms, or where there are greater facilities for the fabrication of the raw material into goods of various kinds.

2. There is no state in the Union wherein there are, in proportion to her size, more exhausted fields, all of which by being appropriated to the silk culture, may not only be rendered profitable, but be made the means of enriching others.

3. As our neighboring sisters of the Republic,

have granted bounties, it would be a most fatal and suicidal policy in Maryland to withhold them, as there is nothing truer in political economy, than that *the facilities of trade always attract capital, and, therefore, if Maryland does not place the same inducements before her citizens as her neighbors have done, capital will flow from her to them, to her injury and their benefit.*

Situated as Maryland is, engaged in the laudable prosecution of great and important works of internal improvement, she can neither afford to lose her citizens, nor to have their capital diverted from her; true policy and enlightened patriotism both dictate that she should endeavor to multiply the number of the one, and increase the amount of the other. There are hundreds, nay, thousands of enterprising citizens of Maryland anxious to engage in the silk business, whose love for their gallant old mother, would render it desirable to remain and prosecute their business here; but it cannot be expected of them to do so, unless, by the liberality and justice of the legislature, they are placed upon a footing of equality with the adjoining States. Common sense, self interest, and that desire so natural to man, of bettering his condition, will control them in their election. And *prudence, state pride, and an enlightened policy*, will, we are sure, rule the ascendant in the legislative councils of the state. Should these prevail, and our belief is that they will, we shall not fear for the result.

But while the legislature are engaged in concocting their bounty law, we beg leave to suggest, that it would be as unwise as impolitic, to follow the example of Delaware, in excluding *Companies* from its benefits; such exclusion, besides favoring the aristocratic doctrine of privileged orders, will tend more than any thing else to arrest the growth of the Silk business. Company operations are equally as important as individual exertions, and for the following reasons:

1. By the creation of companies, *home markets* will be provided for the sale of cocoons and raw silk, and thus enable the *small farmer* to dispose of his commodities. To our personal knowledge, the want of such markets for small lots of cocoons have hitherto prevented many industrious poor persons from feeding worms.—We have received numerous letters, making enquiries where sales of a few bushels of cocoons could be effected.

2. *Individuals*, in the very nature of things, never can, or will establish, the silk business upon a scale sufficiently large to afford those markets, so much desired by the industrious small

farmers; therefore, it should be the object of the State to encourage companies to establish themselves amongst us; for as we have said in another place, Maryland cannot spare either her citizens or their money, and it should be her policy, as it is her interest, not only to keep what she has of both, but, by a liberal and enlightened course of conduct, to attract capitalists hither, and thus augment her physical and moneyed power.

In conclusion we will remark, that great and weighty responsibilities rest with the present legislature of this State, and that upon the wisdom or folly of their determinations much of good or evil will arise to Maryland.

We insert in to-day's paper a memorial from the Executive Committee of the *American Silk Society*, to the speaker of the House of Delegates of this State, and sincerely hope its several prayers may find favor with that body, as we hold it they are based on the soundest principles of justice and policy.

To the Speaker of the House of Delegates of Maryland.

Through you, Sir, as its presiding officer, is herewith respectfully presented to the House of Delegates, the first number of the "*Journal of the American Silk Society*."

It is respectfully submitted, whether the Legislature would not contribute, at a very small expense, to the diffusion of much useful, as well as the most authentic information among the people, on a new and promising branch of industry, either by ordering the printing of this number, or by causing subscription to be made for a few copies of the work to be placed in the public libraries, and such other Institutions in the several Counties, of easy access to the public—such as the Orphans' and Levy Courts, as in its wisdom it may designate. It is hoped that it may not be deemed impertinent or superfluous, to embrace the occasion to urge, most respectfully, on the appointed guardians of the agricultural interests of the State, the good effects that would not fail to result from the offer of a *bounty*, for a limited time, on the production of cocoons and silk reeled from cocoons, raised within the State of Maryland.

If the policy of such a measure were not obviously wise in itself, it is rendered almost imperative by the bounty which has been recently offered, not only by other States, but by Pennsylvania and Delaware—two sister States, bordering on thirteen counties of Maryland. On the general question, whether our country possesses the soil, climate, labour and other facilities adapted to and necessary for the production, with profit, of the 25,000,000 of dollars worth of silk which we now import, all doubt is rapidly giving way before inquiry and experiment.

The introduction of a new tree, bearing food for the worm, in the first year of its life, with power in its every joint to radicate and grow, cultivated by a simple process with which all are familiar, requiring land of but ordinary fertility; would, all other things the same, ensure the suc-

cess of the silk culture in an arid and congenial climate such as ours.—When to this we add the persevering ingenuity of our people in improving all labour-saving machinery, there can be no fear of our country becoming speedily independent of foreign supply. But this great prize of industry must first be won by the more favoured citizens of those States, whose Legislatures are foremost in holding out the hand of support and encouragement. Should, unfortunately, the capital and enterprise of our own State, be once drawn into others, by the force of superior advantages held out for their employment, it may be difficult, if not impossible, to overtake those who will have gotten so far, the start of us in their experience, their establishments, and their knowledge of the market.

Moreover, when your honourable body considers that the labour and the earnings in this business may be confined in a great measure to persons such as women and children whose feeble hands are now unproductive and helpless, it may be hoped that you will extend a helping hand to this dawning interest of your constituents, until experience shall have enabled it, as it very soon will, to stand alone and take care of itself.

Leave is respectfully asked, to present one further suggestion.—It is confidently believed, that of all employments, the culture of silk would be the most suitable and profitable for the tenants of the *Alms Houses*, in the several counties, and that after a few years, when the bounty might be withdrawn, these establishments which are now burdens on the counties, would sustain themselves, and afford besides the means for their inmates of that greatest of all blessings, *useful instruction*, thus turning these sores on the body politic into hives of industry and knowledge, from which might be procured persons competent to teach, in families and villages, the *whole art and process of silk making*. Offer but for a short period the same bounty which is held out by adjoining States, and you offer bread to the widow and the fatherless, and to the poor man, whose helpless children you will convert from burdens into blessings. To what honourable mind would not their benedictions be more grateful than the loud and ephemeral huzzas of party triumph.

J. S. SKINNER, } Of the Executive Com-
L. J. COX, } mittee of the American
G. B. SMITH, } Silk Society.

MEMORIAL TO THE LEGISLATURE.

We insert in another column to day, the memorial of *Vespucci*, in behalf of the Silk culture, and although it bears but one signature, and that anonymous, we are sure we speak the truth when we say, that it embodies the sentiments of seventenths of the intelligent men of Maryland; nor do we err when we declare, that it points to the true policy of the state with as unerring a direction as does the needle to the pole. We deem it hardly necessary to speak of its style, as its racy, bold and patriotic tone, will commend it to every reader of taste; but although we have no authority for the conjecture, and have never heard a word uttered with regard to its authorship, yet we will

venture the assertion, that, if the *Vespucci* known to historians as the discoverer of the Continent of America, is entitled to the thanks of every friend of man for the benefits which have flowed from that discovery, that the individual, who with so much classic propriety has used his name in this memorial, has by his labors in behalf of the greatest of all human interests, established claims to the gratitude of his countrymen which should be as lasting as the Alleghanies.

To the Legislature of Maryland.—The memorial of the undersigned, approaching you in behalf of many widows with helpless children, of orphans, of poor men with large families and little or no capital, and of all who would support themselves by any honest labor adapted to their physical powers, respectfully solicits your honorable body to offer for a few years a bounty on cocoons, and on silk to be reeled from cocoons raised in the State of Maryland. Our little sister Delaware, with a forecast that will cause her neighbours, some years hence to say

"That still the wonder grew

"That one small head should carry all she knew," has taken the lead of us—offering a bounty which if not so intended, cannot fail of having the effect to attract our capital and enterprise within her borders.—She offers fifteen cents a pound for cocoons and fifty cents a pound for silk reared in that State—the law to expire at the end of four years; and Pennsylvania gives twenty cents for cocoons and fifty cents a pound for silk. Now, Delegates of Maryland, with such a premium against him in these two bordering States, how can one of your constituents enter in the lists in this new branch of Industry?

Some there are who fear, but your petitioners are not of that number, that some member may be prevented from giving legislative countenance to this important concern, from the apprehension that their constituents might regard it as showing favour to an *aristocratic interest*. Were it possible that any of you could so far sink the Patriot in the demagogue, as to prefer his own popularity to the public good, yet even this passion, so low when unenlightened, may happily in this case, be made to square with the objects and the wants of your petitioners; for, who, let us ask, are they, who are to be employed, clothed and fed, by the profits of the labor required in this business; beginning with the cutting up of the branches into buds for planting, even to the turning off of the fabric in its finished state? We answer almost exclusively, women, boys, and girls, the lame, the aged and infirm. Thus saving the young and the helpless from idleness, you save them from mischief and from ruin, for as the old proverb truly saith, "Idleness is the nest, in which mischief lays her eggs." And, after all, when, by the heretofore unprofitable hands of women and children, with some adult superintendence, we shall have created, as it were out of nothing, a *new property* in our own country, to the amount of nearly thirty millions of dollars, is it any sound objection, that the surplus wealth of the opulent part of society, which will be expended in that article, "any how," should go to reward the labor of, and give comfort to our *own people*, rather than to

foreigners? Let then even the calculating par-tizan, if there could be such in your body, always looking over his shoulder to see how the measures in hand will be received in "Bunkum," dismiss all fear on the score of *popularity*! a fragrant and beautiful flower by the bye, when rising spontaneously *behind*, the Patriot, but when springing by artificial heat, from the hot bed of selfishness, is short lived, hideous, and disgusting to every sense—fit only to be cast

"Like a loathsome weed away!"

Again, your petitioners would suggest that luxury itself, far from being indiscriminately to be deprecated, may be innocent and even salutary, where wealth is in great accumulation, and where indulgence is unassociated with vice; but the free use of *silk goods* is neither luxurious, extravagant, nor aristocratic. Look at the pretty Quaker lady, passing up on the sunny side of the street, with her nice shoe and silk stocking, and snow white cap and silk bonnet, and rich silk gown; changeable as the hues reflected by the gorgeous plumage of a wild turkey cock! where will you find a more economical house-wife than she? all in order, "neat as a band-box" from the garret to the cellar. Is there any cause of regret that her wardrobe, redolent of lavender and roses, is hung around with silk dresses? yes there is one, and that is that they are not the product of *American labor*!!

The friends of *American silk culture* have not gone to Congress to ask a bounty, because were there no other objections or difficulties, amid the fierce and eternal scuffle for party ascendancy, drowning the cries for justice from scores of honest claimants at the gates of the capitol, it is not likely that any new interest could make itself heard. No! it is to you gentlemen, appointed guardians of the welfare of *old Maryland*, that we appeal! To you, successors of Stone and of Paca—of Howard and of Carroll, with Tilghman and Lafayette and Washington overlooking your proceedings. Bear in mind, we beseech you, that though it were possible we should plead in vain for those who have honored you with seats in halls, thus consecrated by the eloquence and the speaking portraits of revolutionary patriots; still, in spite of your neglect, nothing can arrest the onward growth of this great interest in *other states*, where it has been wisely fostered by legislation. With some public nurture in its infancy; with a new silk bearing tree, that like the Poly-pus carries the power of a separate existence in its body, and the genius of a GAY to invent improvements in labour saving machinery, the success of the silk business in *America*, is already, put *beyond question*. All we say to you gentlemen is, there hangs a large and bountiful purse, labelled, NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE—AMERICAN SILK—\$25,000,000!! to be divided most to the winner, and so in proportion as they all come on in the race—six and twenty nags are coming to the post; you are the trainers of old Maryland,—will you not take care that she gets a *fair start*? She has been a winner, and the mother of winners, in many a glorious field. Let her have an *equal chance*, and we will answer for it, she'll be there—or thereabouts. VESPUCCI.

Agriculture is the most innocent of all employments of man.

GREAT MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.

We transfer to our columns to-day, the following notices of the great meeting held by the friends of the Silk culture in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday, the 28th ult. with no ordinary feelings of pleasure. In the large and respectable character of the meeting—in the warmth and zeal manifested by those who actively participated in its proceedings—in the deep and profound interest felt by those in attendance—and in the wisdom and far-sightedness of the proceedings themselves, we behold the sure presages that the glorious work has attracted to its aid the right men to carry it onward in triumph.

From the Commercial Herald and Pennsylvania Sentinel.

SILK BUSINESS—LARGE MEETING.

There must have been great delight to all the friends of the extension of the Silk Culture in America, to witness the great saloon of the Franklin Institute, on Monday evening, filled to overflowing by the most intelligent portion of our citizens, and many from neighboring towns, and some from distant states.

The meeting was organized by calling the venerable *Matthew Carey* to the chair, and the choice of *Dr. Tucker* for Secretary.

Dr. Physick then presented a most admirable letter from *Mr. Roberts*, of Baltimore, which may be termed an essay in favor of the Silk Culture in our country. This was followed by a set of resolutions, by the same gentleman, which were considered separately, and elicited some elegant and excellent speeches.*

Dr. Emerson first addressed the meeting, the main feature of his remarks going to show that our country was superior to Europe, and especially to France, for the cultivation of the Mulberry tree.

This was shown in several ways; first, in consequence of the sudden frosts in Europe, which often destroyed the tree, before it had obtained sufficient root. Second, in consequence of the great humidity of the climate, especially in England, which prevents the silk worm from a healthy growth. Third, the exposed condition of most of Europe to adverse winds, which have proved especially injurious to the growth and permanence of the *Morus Multicaulis* tree.

Mr. Kinsman of the city, followed; and made a most excellent speech. It was calculated to show the adaptation of the silk culture to the wants of large classes of our people; and its importance ultimately as affording us an article of export that would quite equal the value of cotton, and contribute to turn the balance of specie in our favor. It showed the merchant, shrewd and calculating throughout, based upon facts and data that cannot be disputed.

A gentleman then addressed the meeting, whose name we could not hear, in a very fervid manner, showing that, until our country commenced attention to the silk culture, the price of raw silk from abroad was much on the advance; and concluding that America was surely destined to add this branch to her permanent industry, to form one more guard to that happiness and freedom she now so eminently enjoys.

Mr. Nathan Sargent presented a few brief, but very pertinent remarks, showing that the silk culture was precisely that branch of occupation, which was required in our farmhouses to fill up the place formerly occupied by the distaff and the loom. This gentleman very aptly remarked, it had been well said, "That he who caused two spires of grass to grow where only one grew before, was a philanthropist: but how infinitely would its spirit of benevolence be extended, to give a species of employment to the indigent classes, by which they could always realize an independent return of their honest toil."

Mr. E. Holden was called up, by some of the friends who surrounded him, and occupied the marked attention of the auditory in a speech of practical demonstration. The chief point of his remarks, was to show the fallacy of the position, assumed by the unthinking and uninvestigating, that the United States can never become a silk growing country, in consequence of labour being here so much higher than it is in China, France and Italy. This was precisely, said *Mr. H.*, the doctrine advanced in the infancy of American manufactures. It was said, we could never compete with the skill and industry of Manchester and Birmingham, because there labourers could be had for less than 50 cents per day, and here we pay more than twice that amount. While that doctrine was dinning in our ear, *Lowell, Patterson*, and a thousand cities of manufactures, had sprung into existence; and now, instead of consuming the flimsy cambrics of the old world, we export to Calcutta cotton fabrics, produced by machinery invented by American machinists "that does every thing but talk." We have outstripped other nations in our inventive mechanical powers. *Fulton* has flooded the rivers and the seas with steamboats and steam-ships. *Whitney* saves about twelve-sixteenths of operative labour by his Cotton Gin ("a wonderful piece of mechanism, remarked *Mr. Sargent*, that has never found its way to China.") It will be so in the silk business, continued *Mr. Holden*.—While the skill of one American, has invented a machine that takes in a bit of wire on one side and a piece of leather on the other, turning out a perfect card—some other ingenious American will soon invent a machine that will take in a thread of silk on one side, and throw out a perfect lady's dress for our beautiful belles to promenade Chesnut street in!—We shall do, by machinery, in the silk business, what older countries half do by their unskilful manual labour. We shall have machinery that will do as much in a day as twenty of their laborers can do in a week. We are well near that now, by *Gay's & Dennis' Silk Machinery*.

Besides, continued *Mr. H.*, the silk culture is calculated to render the dependent portion of every farmer's family in the country, perfectly independent, as it will employ the aged, the women and the children, whose labour is now almost unproductive. In a national point of view, then, the silk culture is one that should command the favour of every friend of his country. It is that branch of industry which must make happy, contented and independent, a large portion of American society, and demands, therefore, the warm encouragement of every patriot and friend of our free institutions.

Mr. Holden was followed in a very enthusiastic

speech by *Dr. Sutherland*, to sketch which we have no room to-day; and also that of another gentleman, who followed the Doctor, whose name we did not learn. Both of whom were received with great enthusiasm.

*The following are the resolutions introduced by *Doctor Physick*, which were unanimously adopted. We copy them from *Poulson's Daily Advertiser*.

Resolved, That this meeting concur in the resolution passed by the National Convention of Silk growers, held at Baltimore in December last, "that Silk may be grown in all the United States, not only for domestic purposes, but as a valuable article of commercial export."

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, experience has demonstrated that the soil and climate of Pennsylvania are better adapted to raising Silk than those of Italy or France.

Resolved, That practical information upon the Culture of Silk, spread among the citizens of our State, is calculated to promote the interests of every class of society.

Resolved, That no project has been started of late years in the United States, so well calculated to ameliorate the condition of the industrious poor, as the culture of Silk.

Resolved, That it is expedient to hold a State Convention in Harrisburg, on the 22d of February next, to form a State Society, to consider of and recommend such measures as in their judgment will best encourage the growth of Silk in every county in the State, and also to aid the National Silk Society in procuring and diffusing important information throughout the United States.

Resolved, That the friends of Silk culture in every part of the State are invited to attend the Convention as members thereof.

Resolved, That the members of this Convention are requested to devise some plan, whereby philanthropists may establish Mulberry Orchards in the vicinity of our large cities and villages, for the purpose of supplying Mulberry leaves gratuitously to the worthy indigent inhabitants thereof.

Resolved, That Editors and Publishers throughout the State will confer a public benefit by inserting in their journals the proceedings of this meeting.

An interesting debate was held upon these resolutions, which elicited much eloquence and ability, Messrs. *Israel Kinsman, Holden, Sargent, Comfort, W. B. Whitecar, Dr. Mease, Dr. Emerson, the Hon. J. B. Sutherland* and others addressed the meeting.

The following resolutions were subsequently adopted.

Resolved, That the Silk Journal established by the Convention, held in Baltimore in December last, and edited by *J. S. Skinner, Esq.* be and it is hereby recommended to the patronage of this meeting, and the American public generally.

Resolved, That Delegates in attendance at the Convention to be held at Harrisburg on the 22d of next month, be requested to procure the passage of a law to protect the Mulberry Tree.

Resolved, That a Committee consisting of *Dr. Mease, Dr. S. Tucker, Messrs. Kinsman, Comfort and Cleveland* be directed to appoint 30 or more delegates from the city and county of Philadelphia, to attend the Convention to be held at Harrisburg, the 22d of February.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the daily papers of this city.

MATHEW CAREY, Chairman.

S. TUCKER, Secretary.

We take pleasure in copying the following resolutions passed by the recent Convention held at Annapolis for the purpose of forming a "State Silk Society," in which deserved compliments are bestowed upon two meritorious citizens of Baltimore:—*Patriot*.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention are due, and they are hereby tendered to GIDEON B. SMITH, Esq. of Baltimore, for his early and eminently valuable services, in introducing, rearing the Mulicaulis, and for calling the attention of the American people to the propagation of that plant for feeding silk worms, and the cause of silk culture generally.

Resolved, That EDWARD P. ROBERTS, Esq. of Maryland, deserves well of the country for his early and efficient exertions in aid of the silk culture, through the columns of the "Farmer and Gardener," and his valuable "Silk Manual."

We are truly gratified to find the return of Mr. Skinner, to his editorial labours so heartily greeted by his old friends of the corps; for most richly does he deserve a heart-welcome from all, as though there may be older soldiers in the field we are sure there are none abler.—*Edt. Farmer and Gardener*.

Mr. Skinner of Baltimore, so long known as the Editor of the American Farmer, and more recently of the Turf Register, has undertaken the management of a new Journal designed to foster the cultivation of the Mulberry, and the rearing of the Silk Worm. We wish him success.—*Norfolk Beacon*.

And so do we, heartily! If ever there was a man cut out for such a periodical, by talent, taste, and above all by enthusiasm, it is John S. Skinner. *Agriculture* and the *Turf* are already under deep obligation to him.—We hope this new and beautiful production, may we not add, one of the future staples of our country? will be equally indebted to his exertions. He publishes his new Journal under the auspices of the late Silk Convention of Baltimore. We shall publish his prospectus in a day or two. Nothing but the most urgent engagement could have hitherto prevented it.—*Richmond Enquirer*.

Journal of the American Silk Society and Rural Economist.—In accordance with the expressed wish and recommendation of the National Silk Convention which met in Baltimore, in December last, a monthly periodical has been established in this city, under the foregoing title. The first number being for the month of January, presents a full detail of the proceedings of the above Convention—a meeting which, considering all its direct and indirect results, is likely to exert a very salutary influence upon that (to be) great department of human enterprise and labour, in the United States, the growth and manufacture of SILK. Not exactly the least important of these results, is the prompt appearance of the "Journal of the American Silk Society," to which we refer, and the first number of which is now before

us. It is a handsomely printed pamphlet of forty pages, and purports to be under the chief editorial direction of J. S. SKINNER, Esq. a gentleman who is known, far and wide to be especially well qualified to stand at the helm, in all such important pioneer enterprises.

There is good reason to believe, moreover, that the editorial exertions of Mr. Skinner, in this respect, will be well seconded by other gentlemen of ability and experience, who are convinced, like him, of the growing importance of the Silk Culture, as a means of employment, and for amassing wealth, in this land of thrift and enterprise, and who are therefore, as he is, anxious for the publication of a work, which shall have real titles, on the score of practical usefulness, to the notice of the Silk growing interest, and of all who would favor that interest, throughout the country. In point of fact, we have not the least doubt that the periodical thus commenced, will approve itself of high merit, and be truly worthy of wide circulation. As an evident and necessary means of securing early as well as ultimate success of a great and important branch of national industry—which the SILK CULTURE will surely come to be, in these United States—we cordially wish for this work, extended patronage, and for the undertaking a full measure of success. If the "Journal of the American Silk Society" should not secure a thorough circulation in every Silk growing region of the country, the evil and the loss, we undertake to say, would be with those who were deprived of the aids, in their pursuit, to be drawn from its instructive pages.—*Patriot*.

BRITISH GARDEN SEEDS, &c. &c.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, JR. & CO.

ARE JUST OPENING a superior lot of GARDEN and European FIELD SEEDS, received by the several late arrivals from Europe and from their Seed Gardens near this city. The principal Seeds received and for sale, are viz:—

1100 pounds EARLY CABBAGE Seeds consisting principally of Early York, Bullock's-heart, Emperor and Flat Battersea.

600 pounds LATE CABBAGE SEEDS—the Flat Dutch, Drum head and Globe Savoy are included in this lot, raised under our inspection and are particularly fine.

700 pounds London Scarlet short top RADISH,—early, round, long White, Yellow Turnip and Spanish RADISH SEED.

8 casks BEET SEED, of several Dark Red Garden sorts. Yellow and White Sugar and Mangelwurzel Beet Seed.

800 pounds Rutabaga, Hybrid and other TURNIP SEED.

16 casks early and marrowfat PEAS, in prime order. Also, London Cauliflower and Broccoli Seed, Cross and Cabbage Lettuce, Tomato, Squash, Scotch Kale, Parsnip Seed, Carrot several kinds, Melons, Cucumber, Spinach, Early Corn, bunch and pole Beans, English Windsor Beans, &c.

23 casks English and Italian Ray Grass, Scotch field Peas and Beans, Potato Oats weighing 44 lbs per bushel. Spring Vetches, White Clover, Lucern English Lawn Grass, early round and kidney Potatoes.

In store.—Italian Spring Wheat, Spring Barley, Kentucky Blue Grass, Baden and Twin Corn, Orchard, Herds and Meadow Oat Grass Seed, Common Red Sapling Cloverseed, and every other variety American field Seed.

For sale as usual.—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and TOOLS of every description, BOOKS on Cultivation and management of stocks.

Orders for TREES and PLANTS, supplied at the shortest notice. feb 12 w4w

CLAIRMOUNT NURSERY, NEAR BALTIMORE.

The subscriber offers for sale a general assortment of grafted FRUIT TREES, as usual—amongst them are 20,000 thrifty Peach Trees, of good size for transplanting, of the most choice varieties; Catawba, Isabella and other choice Grape Plants, two and three years old, at reduced prices by the hundred; English Gooseberry, Currant, Raspberry and Strawberry Plants. Also, many thousands of Ornamental Trees, suitable for planting in streets and lawns, 15 feet high, of the following sorts—Chinese Alantus, or Tree of Heaven; Silver leaf and Tulip Poplar; Silverleaf Sugar, red flowering and Ashleaved Maple; English, Dutch and Scotch Elm, European and American Linden; Common and Pinkflowering Locust; Catalpa; Paper Mulberry, and the much admired European Larch; White and Red Flowering Horse Chestnut; English and other Walnut, Macclusa or Osage Orange—the four latter named trees are of smaller size. Several thousand Evergreen Trees of the following kinds—Balsam Fir, Arbour Vitea, American and from India; Weymouth Pine; American or Black Spruce; dwarf and tree Box; Roses and other Ornamental Shrubs, Vines and Creepers, large Plants; giant Asparagus; Hop and Horse Radish Roots.

Form any other articles and further particulars, see printed and priced Catalogues, which will be sent by mail gratis to persons requesting them.

MORUS MULTICAULIS MULBERRY.

The subscriber has for sale, a few thousand TREES and CUTTINGS of his own raising, at regular prices; having raised this tree for seven years, and having the advantage of much experience in raising this valuable tree, purchasers may rely on getting a genuine article in a perfect state of preservation.

Also, 10,000 MORUS ALBA, or Italian White Mulberry Trees, 2 to 6 feet high, at \$2 to \$10 per hundred, and less per thousand.

Orders sent by mail or otherwise will be promptly and carefully executed, and forwarded to any part of the U. S. when more convenient. Orders may also be left with B. Sinclair & Co., Light street, Baltimore.

feb 8 law4t ROBT. SINCLAIR

SEEDS, PLANTS, FLOWERS.



The subscriber offers for sale at his establishment a fresh supply of GARDEN SEEDS of the very best quality; those that cannot be grown in this country he imports direct from Europe from a source that can be relied on.

Besides a large collection of GREENHOUSE, hardy ORNAMENTAL TREES and Shrubs, Herbaceous Plants, and Bulbous Roots, and a choice collection of the very finest double Dahlias offered for sale, all on reasonable terms, wholesale or retail.

Also on hand a few bushels of ITALIAN RYE GRASS, with 100 bush. ITALIAN SPRING WHEAT, of the true kind. All orders for Fruit and Ornamental Trees, or any thing appertaining to his establishment will be strictly attended to, by JOHN FEAST,

Florist & Seedsman, cor. of Lexington and Pine sts. Baltimore. ja 22 tf

SPLENDID BLOODED STOCK FOR SALE.

The proprietor of Covington farm will dispose of the following fine bulls on reasonable terms, viz.

One bull two and a half years old.

One do. six months old.

of the improved Durham short horn breed; the dam of the first was got by the celebrated bull Bolivar; for size, form and beauty they are not surpassed by any animal in the state.

Three Devon Bulls, one of which is seven years old next spring, and the largest Devon in the State. The Devons are from the stock of the late Wm. Patterson, and of undoubted purity.

Two half Devon bulls.

Two bulls half improved Durham short horn, and half Devon.

One splendid bull, a cross of the Bakewell, Alderney and Devon.

One bull, half Alderney and half Holstein.

These fine animals may be seen at Covington farm, near Petersville, Frederick county, Md. on application to James L. Hawkins, Baltimore, or to

as 11 f FREDERICK EBERT, Manager.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

These Prices are carefully corrected every MONDAY

	PER	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,.....	bushel.	2 50	—
CATTLE, on the hoof,.....	100lbs	9 50	11 00
CORN, yellow.....	bushel	86	87
White.....	"	86	87
COTTON, Virginia,.....	pound	15	15 1/4
North Carolina,.....	"	13 1/4	14 1/4
Upland,.....	"	14 1/2	15
Louisiana — Alabama.....	"	15	16
FEATHERS,.....	pound.	55	—
FLAXSEED,.....	bushel.	1 69	1 75
FLOUR & MEAL—Best wh. wh't fam.	barrel.	10 00	10 50
Do. do. baker's.....	"	—	—
SuperHow. st. from stores.....	"	8 37	—
" wagon price,.....	"	7 87	—
City Mills, super.....	"	—	8 50
" extra.....	"	8 62	8 75
Susquehanna,.....	"	—	—
Rye,.....	"	5 50	—
Kiln-dried Meal, in hhds. hhd.	—	19 00	—
do. in bbls. bbl.	—	4 00	—
GRASS SEEDS, wholes. red Clover, bushel.	—	14 00	15 00
Kentucky blue.....	"	—	—
Timothy (herds of the north).....	"	2 00	2 50
Orchard,.....	"	—	3 00
Tall meadow Oat,.....	"	90	1 00
Herds, or red top,.....	"	12 00	16 00
HAY, in bulk,.....	ton.	6	7
HEMP, country, dew rotted,.....	pound.	—	—
" water rotted,.....	"	7	—
HOGS, on the hoof,.....	100lb.	9 00	—
Slaughtered,.....	"	7 75	8 50
HOPS—first sort,.....	pound.	20	—
second,.....	"	18	—
refuse,.....	"	—	—
LIME,.....	bushel.	32	33
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic, —; blk.	"	3 50	4 00
OATS,.....	"	48	50
PEAS, red eye,.....	bushel.	—	1 12
Black eye,.....	"	1 00	1 12
Lady,.....	"	—	—
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone, cargo, ton.	—	4 25	—
Ground,.....	barrel.	1 50	—
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,.....	bushel.	—	—
RAGS,.....	pound.	3	4
RYE,.....	bushel.	100	103
Susquehanna,.....	"	—	—
TOBACCO, crop, common,.....	100lbs	5 00	5 50
" brown and red,.....	"	6 00	6 50
" fine red,.....	"	9 00	12 00
" wrappery, suitable.....	"	—	—
for segars,.....	"	10 00	20 00
" yellow and red,.....	"	10 00	14 00
" good yellow,.....	"	10 00	15 00
" fine yellow,.....	"	12 00	15 00
Seconds, as in quality,.....	"	6 00	—
" ground leaf,.....	"	7 00	9 00
Virginia,.....	"	6 00	10 00
Rappahannock,.....	"	—	—
Kentucky,.....	"	6 00	8 00
WHEAT, white,.....	bushel.	—	—
Red, best.....	"	1 80	—
Maryland.....	"	1 60	1 75
WHISKY, 1st pf. in bbls.....	gallon.	44	45
" in hhds.....	"	41	—
" wagon price,.....	bbls	—	41
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,.....	100lbs	2 00	—
To Wheeling,.....	"	2 25	—
Wool, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,.....	pound.	50 to 55	—
Full Merino,.....	"	45 50	—
Three fourths Merino,.....	"	40 45	—
One half do.....	"	35 40	—
Common & one fourth Meri.....	"	35 40	—
Pulled,.....	"	30 33	—
POTATOES, 60 to 70 cts. a bushel.	—	—	—

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

The proprietors of this paper have a few complete sets of this work on hand, which they will dispose of at the reduced price of \$50 a set.

set. 18

3

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
APPLES,.....	barrel.	15	—
BACON, hams, new, Balt. cured.....	pound.	12 1/2	13
Shoulders,..... do.....	"	12 1/2	—
Middlings,..... do.....	"	10 1/2	11
Assorted, country,.....	"	31	50
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	25	31 1/4
Roll,.....	"	1 75	2 00
CIDER,.....	barrel.	5 00	6 00
CALVES, three to six weeks old.....	each.	25 00	40 00
Cows, new milch,.....	"	12 00	15 00
Dry,.....	"	2 00	2 12
CORN MEAL, for family use,.....	100lbs.	—	1 60
CHOP RYE,.....	"	37 1/2	—
EGGS,.....	dozen.	6 00	6 25
FISH, Shad, No. 1, Susquehanna, barrel.	—	11 50	13 50
No. 2,.....	"	7 50	—
Herrings, salted, No. 1,.....	"	3 25	3 37 1/2
Mackerel, No. 1, ——— No. 2.....	cwt.	12	13
No. 3,.....	"	—	—
Cod, salted,.....	bowl.	—	—
LARD,.....	—	—	—

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

		VIRGINIA.
U. S. Bank,..... par	—	—
Branch at Baltimore,..... do	—	—
Other Branches,..... do	—	—
MARYLAND.	—	—
Banks in Baltimore,..... par	—	—
Hagerstown,..... o	—	—
Frederick,..... do	—	—
Westminster,..... do	—	—
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd, do	—	—
Do. payable at Easton,..... do	—	—
Salisbury,..... 1 per ct. dis.	—	—
Cumberland,..... par	—	—
Millington,..... do	—	—
DISTRICT.	—	—
Washington,..... } Banks, 1 p.c.	—	—
Georgetown,..... } Banks, 1 p.c.	—	—
Alexandria,..... } Banks, 1 p.c.	—	—
PENNSYLVANIA.	—	—
Philadelphia,..... par	—	—
Chambersburg,..... 1/2	—	—
Gettysburg,..... do	—	—
Pittsburg,..... 2 1/2	—	—
York,..... 1 1/2	—	—
Other Pennsylvania Bks. 2	—	—
Delaware (under \$5).... 4	—	—
Do. (over 5)..... 1 1/2	—	—
Michigan Banks,..... 10	—	—
Canadian do..... 10	—	—

FOR SALE,

A valuable FARM of prime soil, on the Western Run in Baltimore county, about two miles north west of the 14th mile stone of the Baltimore and York turnpike road, and at the same distance from the depot of the Baltimore and Susquehanna rail road, at Cockeys tavern, in a rich, highly cultivated and healthy tract of country.

This farm contains from 260 to 270 acres, having a full proportion in wood, much of which is building timber, peculiarly valuable in that neighborhood; is in the best state of cultivation; a considerable part in productive timothy meadow, and the residue of the arable land, not in grain, is well set in clover, the whole under good fencing, laid off into convenient fields, each of which is well watered. The farm has a large quarry of excellent building stone. There are on the premises an apple orchard of select fruit trees, which seldom fail to bear abundantly; a valuable mill seat on the Western Run, with a race already dug. There is no location in the country more favorable for a grist mill, having the advantage of a rich and thickly settled neighborhood, and a good public road leading thence to the turnpike road. Buildings substantial and convenient, being a STONE DWELLING, and kitchen of two stories; a large stone Switzer barn, with cedar roof and extensive stabling below; large hay house and stable for cattle; stone milk house near the dwelling, with a spring of fine never failing water, with other out-houses. On the country road near the mill-seat a good house and shop for a mechanic, under rent to a good tenant. It is well known the lands on the Western

Run are in every respect equal, if not superior to any in the county. Adjoining or near are the lands of Col. N. Bosley, Daniel Bosley, Thos. Matthews and others. The water power, with about 20 acres of land, is so situated that they may be detached and sold separately, without injury to the rest of the farm for agricultural purposes. Terms of sale will be liberal. Apply to

NATHANIEL CHILDS,

on the premises, or to

WILLIAM J. WARD,

oc 23 tf Fayette, near Calvert st. Baltimore.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber has for sale a beautiful little Farm consisting of about 80 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, having been occupied for several years as a dairy and market garden; it bounds on the eastern line of the city for nearly half a mile, and about the same distance on the Philadelphia turnpike. The improvements consist of a substantial two story dwelling house with two wings, barn, stable, poultry, spring and milk houses, and outbuildings. There is near the house a spring of excellent water, which empties into an ice pond.

The access to this property is by the Philadelphia turnpike, which is confessedly one of the best roads in the union, and from its contiguity to this city, being only 2 miles from the centre thereof, is a most desirable property. For terms apply to

E. P. ROBERTS,

Baltimore, Md.

FRESH SUPPLY OF FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS,

BY THOMAS DENNY, Ellicott near Pratt street, Baltimore, who has just received general supply of GARDEN SEEDS, the growth of 1898, part of which was raised by the first Seedsmen of this country, and a part imported, all of which will be sold wholesale and retail, upon the best terms, such as

GARDEN PEAS; Early and Late assorted Cabbages; Cauliflowers; Radish; Lettuce; Cucumber; Parsnip; Carrot; Onion; Rutabaga Turnip; Parsnip seed of all kinds; Garden Beets assorted; French Sugar Beet; Mangel Wurtzell, &c. &c. Also Field SEEDS, such as Early Sugar, Early White, Sioux, Chin or Tree Corn; Dutton, Baden and Twin Corn; Red Clover; Luzerne and White Dutch Clover; Timothy; Orchard; Herds; Millet, Tall Meadow Oats; superior Weed Oats; Spring Wheat; Spring Rye; Spring Barley; Seed Buckwheat; blue and Kentucky Lawn Grass, &c. &c.

Also GARDEN TOOLS, assorted sizes, and late improved patterns; Bird Seed of all kinds, Double Dahlias, Hyacinths, and Polyanthus, assorted, and selected for beauty and richness of colours, together with choice Flower Seed, assorted; Mulberry Trees; Fruit and Ornamental Trees; Silk worm Eggs; &c.; Agricultural Books; Silk Manuals; &c. Rohan Potatoes—Early Seedling &c. All orders by mail or otherwise will meet with early attention and dispatch, on the best terms for cash.

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SILK AGENCY,

Corner of E. and 7th streets, Washington City, D. C.

The subscriber having commenced an Agency for the purchase and sale of SILK MULBERRY TREES, and all articles connected with the growing of Silk, offers for sale the following varieties of Mulberry Trees at Baltimore prices, viz. Multicaulis, Alpine, Broussa, White Italian and Canton; also Mammoth White Silk Worm Eggs, warranted to be of superior quality. All the recent publications on silk growing for sale, and subscriptions received for the various periodicals devoted to that subject.

no 20

J. F. CALLAN

CHINESE MULBERRY TREES.

American Silk Agency, No. 95, Walnut st. Philadelphia

The subscriber having opened a permanent Agency for the purchase and sale of all articles connected with the culture and manufacture of Silk in the United States, offers for sale all the different varieties of MULBERRY TREES, suitable for raising the SILK WORM; viz. Morus Multicaulis Alpinae, Brussa, Multicaulis Seedlings, Morus Expansa, Multicaulis Cuttings, Improved Italian Trees, &c. Also, Cuttings from Norton's Virginia Seedlings, and Cunningham's Prince Edward Grape Vines. These vines produce an abundant crop of fruit, warranted not to rot or mildew and are fine for the table, and capable of yielding the finest wines.

S. C. CLEVELAND, Agent.